No. 14,427.

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TWO CENTS.

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Advertisements amounting to

many thousands of dollars are re-

jected by The Star in the effort

to keep its advertising columns

clean and unobjectionable. The decent advertiser is not obliged to associate in The Star's columns with the fake massage and fortune-telling establishments, abortionists, improper personals and secret disease advertisements that disgrace the col-

Misapprehension Regarding the St. | Chery & Moran, the Clothiers, Burned Louis Conference.

Allowing the Gold Wing of the Smoke and Water Do the Great-

Newspaper dispatches concerning the democratic conference at St. Louis indicate a very general misapprehension of what the Bryanites are up to. It suits the purposes of the latter just as well to have the false impression go abroad in the land, but the fact is that the alleged hostile sentiment toward Bryan and the free silver plank which has been the subject of commont does not exist among the men participating in that conference, and, far from there being any design in calling the conference for relegating silver to the rear and shifting the issues, its real purpose was to perfect plans whereby the absolute control of the next democratic national convention shall be preserved to the Bryan Chicago platform people. Much more work in that direction is being done than the public generally is aware of, and by stories of dissensions and a purpose to shift brush the republicans and conservative sound money democrats are unwittingly being deceived. Hope is being held out to the sound money men formerly associated with the democratic party that by renewing their association with the party they may be able to counteract the radicalism which characterized the issues of '94'

Attitude of the Bryan People.

opposition press should convey that idea.

They are too actively at work and their plans are too well understood within their own circle for them to have any fear of being discredited with the radical element of their party, and, therefore, they are willing that the conservatives and the opposi-tion party should be deceived and possibly disarmed. The truth is that the Bryan

for the purpose of aiding in bringing this failure to take any action on the subject their dines is not a surprise to those who

he was taken ill and had to drop all work. On going to Europe Mr. Jones designated Johnson to act as secretary of the national committee, because he was thoroughly farmiliar with this work and could correct the secretary of the national control of the secretary of the national committee, because he was thoroughly farmiliar with this work and could correct the secretary of the secretary in the secretary of the national control of the secretary o this work and could carry it out. No acting chairman was designated, but Johnson, on being designated as secretary, was given instructions which actually made him the representative of the chairman with the designation of the chairman was designated, but Johnson, on being designated as secretary, was given instructions which actually with the designation of the chairman was designated as secretary. man, with full discretion, Gov. Stone is not acting chairman of the national com-mittee, but is acting as the head of the ways and means committee, which is not a part of the national committee. Johnson, one and Bryan are in perfect accord with

soon as his health will permit.

TO DISARM THE NATIVES.

First Step to Be Taken by the Samoan

The British embassy has received advices from Samoa, coming via Auckland to the foreign office, and forwarded here, announcing the arrival of the commissioners and their initial meeting. The dispatch was sent by Mr. Eliot, who says also that when they reached Apia it was found that an armistice already had been effected, and was in force, so that the commission began

The German embassy has not yet heard critical features of the Samoan question, and that further armed conflict will be avoided. It is said that the first step taken by the commission will be to secure the dis-arming of the two native elements, representing the rival claimants for the ship, Malietoa and Mataafa, as it would not be feasible for the commission to procee in their scheme of readjustment armed parties were threatening to take af-fairs in their own hands. Moreover, it is said that the disarming of both sides will facilitate the acceptance of such decision as the commission may reach, as any re bellious faction will be without arms to

make its resistance effective. This disarming of the natives, it is believed here, may lead to such a permanent rearrangement of the treaty of Berlin that the natives will not be able hereafter to resort to arm not be able hereafter to resort to arms as a means of settling their internal differ-

Gen. Harrison Reaches Paris. PARIS, May 26.-Former President Ben Jamin Harrison, who is acting as the legal representative of Venezuela on the boundary commission, which meets here on June 15, has arrived in this city. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter is arranging for an interview between Pres-ident Loubet and Mr. Harrison

Party to Be Deceived.

SILVER MEN IN HARMONY SCENES AT THE BUILDING

The Bryan people themselves are not holding out any such hope, but they are perfectly willing that the comments by the

people are in no way less radical in their purposes than they were in '96, and their expectation is that the next national con-vention of their party will be practically unanimous in favoring the nomination of Bryan and re-enacting the Chicago plat-form.

No Thought of Changing the Issue.

The conference at St. Louis was called about, and there was absolutely no thought in it of changing or modifying issues. Their of issues or to make any sort of recast of

knew the purpose of the conference. Chairman Jones was engaged on a line of work calculated to strengthen the Bryan forces at the next national convention when the absent chairman of the committee, and one of the things they are particularly anx-ious to avoid is the retirement of Jones. They expect him to resume his duties as

Acting in Harmony.

The conference at St. Louis was for the purpose of securing more active co-operation on the part of the radical free silver-Bryan members of the national committee, in furtherance of the plans laid out by Mr. Jones, and to give them a better under-

standing of what is expected of them. The letter which Bryan wrote to Perry Belmont with reference to the \$10 dinner in New York was in harmony with the work that has been outlined. The people who are in control and who are responsible for the St. Louis conference are acting in perfeet harmony, and those who find satisfac-tion and security in the belief that the democratic party is going to modify its position with reference to money and other radical features of the Chicago platform are fooling themselves and unwittingly serving the ends of the Bryan people. There is at present a better organization and more harnony of action to the end of adopting the Chicago platform and adhering firmly to the most radical issues presented than there was on the assembling of the demo

cratic national convention in '96, Efforts are being made by the few gold lemocrats who voted for Bryan in '96 and by those who then bolted the party to overnew candidate, but this work is all outside the organization, and the entire party ma-chinery is being used to counteract it and to hold the party to the '96 issues with such new features added as the interval has de veloped.

Commission.

its work under peaceful auspices.

from Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German commissioner. The feeling is enter-tained ir diplomatic quarters that the ar-rival of the commissioners disposes of all

ISSUE NOT CHANGED SMOKE AND FLAMES

Out Today.

CALLED TO STRENGTHEN BRYAN'S HAND ORIGIN OF THE FIRE A MYSTERY

est Damage.

The stock of the Chery & Moran Company, clothlers and outfitters, at No. 811 Market space, was almost totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The proprietors say that the stock was valued at about \$35,000, on which an insurance of about \$20,000 was carried. The fire started in the basement from some unknown cause, and while the flames did not do much damage above the basement, water and smoke ruined almost everything in the building. It was just a few minutes after 12 o'clock when dense volumes of smoke poured through the elevator shaft and notified the proprietors and clerks of the danger. An alarm of fire was turned in from box 129 without any delay, and as this is what is known as a "four company box." a number of engines,

begun, and the firemen had a hard task ahead of them. Hard Fighting.

hose carriages, trucks and chemicals soon

came thundering along from different di-

rections. The work of flooding was soon

Because of their being unable to see just where the fire had started the firemen found the job an up-hill one. Several streams of water were directed toward different points in the cellar. Some of the firemen acting under orders of their superiors made their way through the dense vol-umes of black smoke and went so far from umes of black smoke and went so far from the front opening that they were beyond hearing distance. Then it was a case of good luck with them if they succeeded in reaching the street again. If there had been a blaze in the far end of the cellar it would have been impossible for them to have seen it at times. Several times fire-men, partly exhausted, reappeared at the cellar opening in the sidewalk, and one of them could hardly lift himself from the smoke-filled cellar.

smoke-filled cellar. Water had been poured beneath the building for some time before the fire lad-dies were instructed to make other openrgs. Then they tore away the frame work under the blg show windows, and through these openings several streams of

low the elevator shaft and reach the up-per floors, but this some of the men in-side prevented. The flames did follow the shaft to a point above the first floor, but were not permitted to gain any headway before a stream of water well directed extinguished them.

On Upper Floors.

All this time members of the different ompanies had reached the upper floors by means of ladders in the front of the building and were exerting themselves to get the smoke out of the building. Because of the condition of the windows the hooks had ing necessarily followed. This, however, did not amount to much. Flags used for decorating purposes were fastened at the front windows of the building, and they were allowed to float to the breeze in the dense smoke until the fire was well under control. At times there were indications that the flames were spreading to the upper floors, and although firemen and others were able to enter the bullding, no attempt was made to remove the stock in

the store. Even the books in the office of the cashier were not touched until the floor began to give way. Then flames were discovered in the vicinity of the books, but the firemen did not let them give much trouble

The Cellar Flooded.

Before it was evident that the flames could be controlled, a second alarm was sounded. This brought out additional fire companies. At this time the cellar was rapidly filling with water, and nobody seem-

ed to be able to locate the outlet. Firemen were waist-deep in the water, receiving instructions from those on the sidewalk. Chief Parris finally went down.

and he received a drenching.

Finally, when it was certain that the flames were under control and could proba-bly do no further damage, an effort was made to save some of the property, and several of the show cases were removed to the sidewalk. When the smoke finally the sidewalk. When the smoke finally cleared away an engine was set at work pumping the water from the cellar, and Fire Marshal Drew endeavored to ascertain something of the losses and insurance, as well as the cause of the fire. He told a Star reporter that the stock

was virtually a total wreck, and he thought \$1,000 would cover the damage to the building.

Cause of Fire.

The cause of the fire he could not ascertain. There was no fire in the building, nor had there been any since the store was opened. Electric power was used to run the elevator, and the store was also lighted by electricity. The wires in the building, Mr. Moran stated to a Star reporter, were all new, and their manner of being put in was approved by the insurance companies. The machinery used in connection with the elevator was, of course, oiled, and it is pos-sible that the fire resulted from spon-taneous combustion. Mr. Chery was at the bank when the fire started, and he could hardly believe that the fire was in his place of business when he refurned and saw the engines at work, knowing, as he did, that

there was no fire in the building. In addition to other precautions the clerks in the establishment were not allowed to smoke in the building. It was only in September last that the big building of Robinson, Chery & Co., at 12th and F streets, was destroyed. Mr. Moran was then the head clerk in the store. After that conflagration the firm known as the Chery & Moran Company was organized. Just about the time the firm known as the Chery & Moran Com-pany was organized. Just about the time the fire started an alleged pickpocket was arrested almost in front of the building. During the progress of the fire John Bill-man, a driver in the employ of the United

States Express Company, drove over the hose and Lieut. Amiss arrested him. He drove through the crowd, it is stated, in a reckless manner, but nobody was struck by the wagon. The police reserves of the first and sixth precincts did effective work keeping back the big crowd of specia-

tors and giving the firemen plenty room in which to work.

Work of the Firemen Among those who soon reached the scene

of the fire was District Commissioner Wight, who has immediate charge of the fire department. Mr. Wight was an interested witness of the operations of the fire-

men.

Recently, as was stated in The Star at the time, he provided Assistant Chief Belt with a small megaphone, to better enable him to make known his orders in the noise and excitement of a fire. Much to Mr. Wight's surprise, the megaphone was not being used when he reached the fire. Asking the assistant chief where it was, he wes old that it had been left in the latter's carrage. "Well," replied Mr. Wight, "go and get it. I did not get it to be left in a carriage."

There was another incident which did not dease the Commissioner. Some time ago,

FUNSTON TO RESCUE PORTO RICAN NEEDS

tacked by the Rebels,

Quell Insurrection.

ENEMY AGGRESSIVE

MANILA, May 26, 11:20 a.m.-A scouting party of American troops encountered a body of insurgents at Santa Rita, and the

Americans being reinforced by Brigadier

General Funston with the South Dakota regiment, a warm fight ensued. A lieutenant and five men of the American force were wounded and ten of the insurgents were killed and several captured. General Hughes, who has been appointed to relieve Colonel Smith as governor of the Visayan district, will be succeeded as provost marshal by Brigadier General Willis-

ton, who recently arrived here in command of the troops of the 6th Artillery. MORE TROOPS NECESSARY.

American Losses Needlessly Heavy Because of Lack of Men.

MANILA, May 26, 7:40 p.m.-The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish American supremacy in the Philippine Islands.

The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large total less in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but have been compelled to abandon, because they could not spare troops to hold it.

Positions of Lawton and MacArthur. The forces commanded by Gens. MacArthur and Lawton hold two important lines of communication and commerce, the railread to San Fernando and the Rio Grande river. But much of the country they have swept, including scores of the smaller owns and some of the larger ones, has men to hold it, and the insurgents have returned and are occupying the towns the Americans abandoned, and are camping in he jungles and woods outside of others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces.

This is the kind of warfare they prefer

Rebels Becoming Aggressive.

It appears that the Filipinos who attacked the 3d Regiment between San Miguel and Balluag were part of Pio del Pilar's army. They came from the south across the mountains, presumably to meet a wagon train which Gen. Lawton expected

large detachments and were placed in ambush at different points. They fired from the jungle, at a distance of 200 yards, and gave the Americans one of the hardest fights experienced in the campaign. The Filipinos lost more heavily than the Americans in all the recent encounters. The insurgent generals take the loss of arms more

to heart than they do the loss of men. Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgents' country under the recent order of expulsion say the cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves A majority of the Filipinos wounded die because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce, and they have few surgeons, except Spanish captives, who

MEN TO DECIDE Whether They Will Go to Puget Sound

or San Francisco. Secretary Alger sent the following cabl message to Gen. Otis at Manila today is regard to the home coming of the Wash

ington and Oregon troops: "Many petitions are received to have Washington and Oregon troops sent directo Puget Sound and Portland. This can be done if the men wish it. It will deprive them of from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars each for travel pay from San Francisco. Let a vote be taken with this

knowledge by the regiments, and advise

ARMY PAYMASTER GENERAL. Col. A. E. Pates Assigned to Act as the

Head of the Corps. Brigadier General Asa B. Carey, who has held the office of paymaster general of the army since the retirement of General T. H. Stanton, several months ago, was today granted leave of absence to and including July 12 next, on which day he will himself go on the retired list by operation of law

on account of age.

Colonel Alfred E. Bates, who next to
Colonel Frank M. Coxe, is the ranking offiof the pay department on the retire signed to duty as acting paymaster general, and the assignment is accepted by all the officers of the department as propositive of his ultimate appointment to the head of the paydepartment on the retire-ment of General Carey in July next. Colonel Bates is a graduate of the Military Academy, and has been connected with the pay department since 1875. He has just arrived in Washington after a short serv-ice as military attache of the United States embassy at London. He is a native of Michigan and a man of wealth and social distinction. Colonel Coxe has longer to serve on the active list than Colonel Bates so that he may yet have a chance to react the office of paymaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, which is the highest grade in the corps.

Personal Mention.

Major W. C. Langfitt of the Engineer Corps of the army has arrived in Washington direct from Honolulu. He was stationed there six months and enjoyed the Hedding B. Leech, pastor of the Sanford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J., has been spending a few days with his parents at 508 7th street northeast. He returns to East Orange to

Fire at Staples, Minn.

STAPLES, Minn., May 26 .- Over one-third of the business portion of Staples was burned last night, over twenty-five buildings be-The fire started from ing destroyed. overturned lamp in a tailor shop. The fotal loss is estimated at \$50,000, with about \$20.

000 insurance. Steamship Arrivals At New York, Graf Walderset from Plam burg; Fuerst Bismarck from Hambarg, via Southampton.

Scouting Party of Our Troops At- | Gen. Guy V. Henry Discusses the Island and Its People.

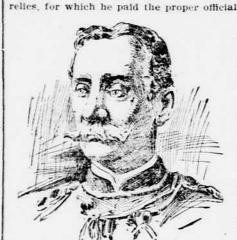
OFFICER AND FIVE MEN WOUNDED DECLARES THE PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Imperative Need of More Men to Conditions Favor Growing Coffee and Oranges.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION

of Porto Rico from December 4 to May 9, who is in the city, was seen by a Star re porter today, and in reply to questions talked interestingly of Porto Rico, its people, the effect of the military occupation of the island, the future development of its resources and the advancement of that peo-

ple which is taking place. When General Henry was ready to leave Porto Rico he obtained several trifling



their full value, taking a receipt. The official was amazed, and, snaking his head, replied that that was the first time he had known a governor general of Porto Rico to pay for anything, remarking that it had been customary for such officials to leave the Island at the end of their administra-

tion with one or two million dollars.

If there is one thing that General Henry is a little more proud of than another in connection with the military occupation of Porto Rico it is the fact that nothing sticks to the hands of American officials when they leave the island, and that their record

has been one of honesty. Encouraging Prospects.

"There is every prospect," said Gen. Henry, "that Porto Rico will achieve and maintain a high standard. The country is now in such condition that all that is needed is the introduction of capital to make the country all that could be desired and to set in full motion the machinery of its pros-perity. We should convince those people that we are honest and just, and have their in-terest at heart. They are now responding to our suggestions in every way, and they canized in every possible way. The trouble in the past has been that the Spaniards cok very little interest in them. They went there to make all the money they uld, and the governor generals usually

eft with a million or two of dollars on their rsonal account.
The money which the government appropriated for public roads and other improve-ments generally went into the pockets of ficials and contractors, and very little of found its way to the pockets of the la rers. Now we have 15,000 laborers work-g on the roads of Porto Rico, and soon ere will be easy egress from the moun

untry than they have had for years under he Spanish administration Should Be a Garden of Eden.

"The conditions of Porto Rico are such as to make it a veritable Garden of Eden Everything can be raised there, and the dvantages it offers for the cultivation of anges by being below the frost line are uch as attract many Florida orange growers there. Their coffee is the best in the world, although it is now not known in the market. It cannot fail to become popular when introduced in the United States.

Ricans to make much by its production. Schools Wanted.

"The introduction of schools, and the edcation of the people resulting from it, is a thing to be attended to. The children are clamorous for education, and there are to brighter people anywhere than are the Perto Ricans. The adults who are eduated are a superior people and compare favorably with the same class in the United States. We cannot change their customs in a day and convert them into Americans, but it can be done gradually and by education and the introduction of our law among them we will be accomplishng the best kind of colonization, and it will flect credit on us and on our people and ing to us the gratitude of the Porte Ricens. If we should put Americans in all he offices in place of the Porto Ricans it would probably Americanize the island quicker than by trusting to a considerable extent to the Porto Ricans themselves, but t would naturally leave on our hands a very sullen and dissatisfied people. I organized an insular police force of 400 natives, and they made a very superior body and accomplished a great deal in capturing bandits and in restoring order. They did work which would have been very difficuit for our troops, because of their ac-quaintance with the language and the

"General Eaton of this city is in charge of the schools of Porto Rico, and he is in-troducing a public school system all over the island, and has divided the island into districts with Americans in charge of them English is taught in these schools a por tion of the day. The evening before I left San Juan 3,000 children assembled and sang patriotic American songs, and one little boy of twelve years had learned in English an address which he delivered to me, and it was characterized by thoughtfulness and an appreciation of what has been done for that people. The ovation tendered me, as the representative of the United States, by the people of San Juan showed their appreciation of what had been done for them in aiding them to a higher plane in The last communication I received or the island was from the alcalde of San Juan, who thanked me for the honesty and which characterized our occupaiustice tion of the island. The pursuance of these methods in the future I think will make the

Responsibility Brought by War. "The Spanish war was God's war. It was fought by the men behind the guns,

island a great credit to us, and it is the only one of our possessions which has given

and God was behind the men. Its results will be far reaching, and upon us depends the success of the war in introducing civilization in the island we now have. "We will make a great mistake if we fail in our duty toward these people and in the

properly should be kept away from Porte Rico, for they are quick and accurate judges of people. During my administra-tion in the island I received every assistance I could desire from the administra-tion in carrying out my views. I feel thankful to them for giving me an oppor-tunity to give these people an administra-tion such as Americans desired they should

Territorial Government Wanted. "The Porto Ricans desire a territorial form of government. They chafe naturally under a military government, no matter how mild it may be. I subordinated the military to the civil government for the purpose of instructing them in governing

themselves and to prepare them for future self-government "If they should be given a territorial form of government they will lose the customs money which is now at their disposal to be used for the good of the island, and they probably have not thought of that, but it will have to be considered seriously fore any definite action is taken. I do not see how the Porto Ricans can be better off than they now are under a just and honest military administration, under which 'ull power is given the civil authorities, under which they have the full use of the customs money. They want a change though this change may not be to their advantage when it comes. At the same time a military government is not in ac-cordance with our institutions, and that will probably influence the decision of this

No Place for Men Without Capital. Speaking of the opportunities in Porto Rico for Americans, Gen. Henry said only those with capital should go there, and their enterprise would chiefly be beneficial

in the purchase of sugar estates. "Americans," he said, "cannot open stores and trade successfully in Porto Rico, for the reason that the native storckeepers are too active and smart as competitors to give outsiders a chance While I was in Porto demand for the sake of the establishment Rico a young man came there from Boston with capital and a stock of goods. short time he was arranging to go b When I asked why he was going back he Yankees, and I must go home.' Even those who have money to invest in sugar estates will find that land is held at a high price. I think it is doubtful if there is much mone to be made in Porto Rico by Americans. No man without capital should for a moment consider going there, for the country is

overstocked with labor now. Heartily Supported by Both Parties. General Henry spoke of the need for building more school houses on the island, and referred to his interesting encounters with the politicians there. When he first arrived he called a meeting of delegates from all parts of the is and, and asked the radicals to stand. A large number of those present arose. Then he asked the liberals to stand, and another portion of them arose. He then told them there was another party in Porto Rico, that proposed reform in government and a betterment of all local conditions, referring to the desires of the Americans in the future land, and he asked all who would support that party to rise, and every man present stood erect. From that time on he had no trouble and received the hearty co-operation of the people in whatever he under-took. No man can have greater confidence in any people than General Henry has in he Porto Ricans. General Henry is suffering from a cold

York, as the result of the cool weather he encountered after a winter in the tropics. His wife and son and aid, Lieutenant Henry, accompany him. Army Orders.

Lieut, E. K. Erwin, 1st Washington Vol.

inteer Infantry, has been honorably dis-

Lieut. H. P. Howard, 3d Cavalry, nas

charged by reason of physical disability.

ontracted shortly after he arrived at New

been appointed aid-de-camp to Brigadier General S B. M. Young. Capt. W. H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, now at Fort Monroe, Va., has been ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty. Acting Assistant Surgeon R. H. Zauner has been relieved from duty at Camp Meade, Pa. and ordered to San Francisco. Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Humphreys, 22d United States Infantry, has been place own application, on the retired list on his own after over thirty years' service.

Whereabouts of Naval Vessels. The Essex arrived at Portsmouth yester-

in our duty toward these people and in the solutior of the problem of their betterment which is before us. This, I believe, is the feeling of all true Americars. Any official day. The Alliance sailed today from Fort

CANADA IS STUBBORN

Refuses to Yeild Her Claim on Alaskan Territory.

NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT AT END CUBAN FLAGS ON CUBAN VESSELS.

London Papers Regret the Situation, but Uphold Canada.

SOME OF THEIR COMMENT LONDON, May 26 .- The fereign office officials confirm the statements made by the New York correspondent of the London Times, to the effect that the negotiations with the Canadian government on the subject of Alaska have reached an almost hopeless stage owing to the insistence of the Canadians that they receive a slice of Alaska, which apparently precludes any agreement being reached on the subject between the American and Canadian high commissioners. The evening newspapers here reproduce the New York dispatch,

uation, but objecting to the conclusion that Canada is blamable, The Globe says: "The Canadian would be far less patriotic than they are if they yield to what they consider to be an unjust and indefensible of more friendly relations with their big

neighbor." Comments of the Globe. Continuing, the Globe remarks that the Times, "by publishing its correspondent's unjudicial summing up, has adopted the surest way to inflame public opinion on both

The Westminster Gazette says:
"We certainly hope a better face can be put on things, so far as we are concerned, but the deadlock seems very serious." The St. James Gazette thinks American politics are playing an important part in the situation and says: "The republicans are disposed to

friendly arrangement with England,

sides of the Atlantic.

that the democrats will have no excuse to say they yielded their interests to Great WILL REACH NEW YORK OCTOBER 1. Admiral Dewey Telegraphs Date o

must be on terms so favorable to America

Arrival in the United States. All doubt as to the time of Admira Dewey's arrival in the United States was dispelled this morning by the receipt by the Secretary of the Navy of a cable message from Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong, saying briefly that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States and will reach New York about October 1.

Admiral Dewey's dispatch did not enu-

merate any of the points where the Olym-

pia will touch en route to New York. It may be that an effort will be made to as certain these for the benefit of the officials of some of the towns, especially along the Mediterranean, who may desire to take offi-cial notice of the visit of the distinguished naval officer and his famous flagship to their ports.

Some of Dewey's friends in the Navy De partment suspect that the admiral is pur-posely evading a statement of his itinerary

posely evading a statement of his itinerary, desiring to avoid as far as possible all demonstrations, which he appears to dread in his present state of health.

One result of the posiponement of the Olympia's arrival in this country until October will be the impossibility of the admiral's presence at the G. A. R. encamponent in Philadelphia in the early part of September. His friends here say that this, after all, was the only occasion which the admiral had positively promised to attend, and they intimate that, having been obliged by his health to decline to attend the dinner at Hong Kong in honor of the queen's birthday, a very unusual declination, Admiral Dewey will find it impracticable to depart from the rule he there established and attend any banquets or popular demonstratives in this course.

for speculation at the Navy Department as to how the intervening four months are to be passed. It is easily possible for the Olympia to return to the United States in less than sixty days, so that her people will have two months to spend in foreign ports on the way home. Most of this time, it is expected, will be passed in Mediterranean ports, and a generous part at Malia and expected, will be passed in Mediterranean ports, and a generous part at Malta and Gibraltar, and perhaps, coming by the southern route, the Olympia will touch at the Azores and Bermuda.

A Nice Legal Question Raised by the The War Department's order of yesterday giving clearance to Cuban vessels under the Cuban flag has raised a question of the right of the United States to take this step that ultimately will have to be determined by the Attorney General. The order as issued by the War Department simply authorizes its officers in Cuba to clear the vessels in question, but at present they will have to sail at their own risk, so far as

any fines or penalties are concerned, to which they may be subjected in foreign ports. The matter has been referred to the Treasury Department as to whether or not the War Department has the right to authorize Cuban vessels to fly the Cuban flag under the American ensign. There is no question that the Treasury Department will decide that there is no existing law which would justify this step. The matter will then be referred to the Attorney General for an opinion whether, under a broad conwith comment, generally regretting the sitstruction of the law of military occupation, this country can authorize the use of this combination of flags and enforce its respect n the ports of foreign countries. This may also raise a nice question as to how far this course would commit the United States to the recognition of the independent rights

of Cuba, a step that this government so far has studiously avoided. The matter is one of vital importance to the material interests of Cuba just now, and the department feels justified in taking an unprecedented course to furnish the island relief in the emergency.

PLEADS FOR HONDURAS. Guatemala Undertakes to Intervene in the Pears Case.

Guatemala has, in a manner, sought to intervene between the United States and Honduras in the Pears case. Pears was a young Pittsburg man, who, according to the reports received at the State Department, was wantonly murdered by a Honduranian soldier, Puerto Cortez,

After receiving satisfactory evidence that the Honduras authorities were properly responsible for this murder, the State De partment has made a demand for an indemnity of \$10,000 in behalf of the relatives of Pears. The Honduras government has resisted this demand to the utmost. One of its movements was to ask to have the case referred to arbitration. The facts were so clear and the precedents so strong in this case that the State Department was Now United States Minister Hunter has

informed the State Department that the Gautemalan minister at Tegucigalpa, the Honduraman capital, has come forward with an earnest appeal to the United States o arbitrate the case and not act harshly

CONFORMING TO INSTRUCTIONS. Course of the American Delegates to The Hague. It is learned that the American delegates

ment, their purpose being simply to make more clear certain details of the instructions. But they have made no report to Secretary Hay of the progress of events in the conference, not even mentioning the reported difficulties they have experienced in securing proper consideration for the one point deemed so essential by the United states, namely, the protection from seizure of private property at sea. Must Notify Customs Officers The consul at Cork (Queenstown) has re

ported to the State Department that pas-

sengers landing at that port are not allowed to carry firearms in their baggage or to bring ashore tobacco or spirits with-out notifying the customs officials.

o the disarmament congress at The Hague are acting in exact conformity with instructions they originally received from the State Department. They have communicated so far but once with the depart-